

# 8<sup>TH</sup> GRADE U.S. HISTORY FINAL STUDY GUIDE 2017-2018

## Preparation:

Attached are a series of study guides to help you prepare for your social studies (U.S. History 8) final exam. The information is organized by unit and is in the order in which the units were studied. Your tests and quizzes from these units will be especially useful when you are studying. The final will cover information from Exploration through Industrialization. Remember, while most of the questions will be in chronological order, there may be some that are not, so you need to be able to recognize which information fits with each unit. We will be studying together during reading week (which is three class periods this year), but you should be studying at home as well so we can clarify any questions. If you finish your *Newsies* Paper early, you should use your class time to study for this final.

## Format:

The final exam is a 2-hour test scheduled for Monday, June 4th. You will receive a paper copy of the test. **READ THE DIRECTIONS!** Some answers will go on a bubble sheet and some will be written on the test. The test will include sections of multiple choice, modified true/false, matching, relative chronology, list, and short answer questions. The exam is closed note; however, you may prepare a 3x5 notecard to bring into the exam room with you. The notecard may not include any doors or windows (fold out extensions or paper add-ons) and if it is larger than 3x5 inches, it will be cut down at the proctor's discretion. No other supplies will be allowed.

## Information:

While the Internet might be a decent resource from which to study some information, it's always better to go back to where we got the information in the first place. Nothing has been deleted from the Weebly and each unit's study guide has suggestions for where to find the information from that unit. You should feel free to check with your classmates if you are missing assignments you think would be useful, but it is their decision whether to share them with you!

QUESTIONS WHILE STUDYING? EMAIL ME!!

**GOOD LUCK!**

# STUDY GUIDE

## EXPLORATION & COLONIZATION

Exploration was the period when Europeans were looking for “new lands” to get natural resources and find new places to trade. Once suitable places were found, they started the process of colonization. European countries were in a race to claim this land, with Portugal in lead (since their access to the Mediterranean was limited). The three major powers (Spain/Portugal, France, and Britain) had wildly different methods of colonization.

### VOCABULARY:

- apprentice
- charter
- circumnavigate
- Encomienda system
- Gentry
- gyre
- indentured servant
- indigenous
- Mason-Dixon line
- manufactured goods
- mercantilism
- middle passage
- mission
- Northwest Passage
- persecute
- pilgrim
- plantation
- raw materials
- scarce
- slave codes
- triangular trade

### PEOPLE:

- Christopher Columbus
- Thomas Hooker
- Anne Hutchinson
- Anthony Johnson
- Ferdinand Magellan
- John Newton
- James Oglethorpe
- William Penn
- Puritans
- Quakers
- John Rolfe
- John Smith
- Roger Williams
- John Winthrop
- Amerigo Vespucci

### TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- Definition and impact of the Columbian Exchange
- Compare and contrast Spanish/Portuguese and French colonization styles
- supply and demand; effect on price
- Triangular Trade (what was produced where, various routes, etc)
- trans-Atlantic slave trade and American slavery
- the three colonial regions; New England, Middle Colonies, Southern Colonies
- how geography influenced the economic development of colonial regions
- the social construction of race in the British North American colonies

### WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes
- Colonialism weebly page
- chapter 2.1, 3, 4.2-3 in textbook
- videos posted on weebly page
- Nystrom Atlas worksheets
- pop quizzes

# ROAD TO REVOLUTION

## STUDY GUIDE

Colonization was going just fine and dandy. British colonists had a good thing going with more opportunity for social advancement than most had back home, even if they weren't originally British. They enthusiastically fought in the French & Indian War to prove their loyalty and honor. However, Parliament had to pay for this pricey war and tensions mounted until the Colonists went to war and then declared their independence.

### VOCABULARY/PEOPLE:

- arsenal
- boycott
- corroborate
- duty
- George Washington
- gentry
- guerrilla warfare
- indentured servant
- John Adams
- militia
- minutemen
- Olive Branch Petition
- Patriots
- Paul Revere
- propaganda
- Redcoats
- repeal
- Sons of Liberty
- Samuel Adams
- Tories

### EVENTS/PLACES:

- Boston Massacre
- Boston Tea Party
- Bunker Hill
- Intolerable/Coercive Acts
- Lexington & Concord
- Old North Church
- Paul Revere's Ride
- Proclamation of 1763
- Quartering Act
- Saratoga
- Sugar Act
- Stamp Act
- Tea Act
- "the shot heard 'round the world"
- Townshend Acts
- Valley Forge
- Yorktown

### TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- role of French and Indian War in creating the context for war
- Universe of Obligation as it relates to the colonists and Britain
- strengths and weaknesses of the British and Continental Armies
- What does "taxation without representation" mean? What was most problematic?
- Challenges and changes to British colonial identity
- cause and effects/responses to events of the period
- propaganda – "Join, or Die", "the Bloody Massacre" and Paul Revere's Ride

### WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes
- weebly (unit page and videos)
- pop quizzes
- chapters 5 and 6.1

# STUDY GUIDE

## WESTWARD EXPANSION

As America grew, manifest destiny ruled the day. Lewis and Clark explored the newly purchased Louisiana Territory, and Andrew Jackson refused to protect the Cherokee Nation from the expanding state of Georgia, leading to the Trail of Tears. Eventually, people started moving further west on trails like the Oregon Trail with the idea that they were doing God's will by settling the land. Westward expansion continued through the Civil War, Reconstruction, industrialization and almost into the World Wars.

### VOCABULARY/PLACES:

- Appalachian Mtns
- aristocrat
- Columbia River
- continental divide
- manifest destiny
- migrate
- Mississippi River
- Missouri River
- New Orleans
- Ohio River
- pull factor
- push factor
- Rocky Mountains
- Snake River

### PEOPLE:

- Napoleon Bonaparte
- William Clark
- Andrew Jackson
- Thomas Jefferson
- Meriwether Lewis
- Toussaint L'Ouverture
- John Marshall
- James Monroe
- James Polk
- Zachary Taylor
- Sacagawea

### TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- John Gast's "American Progress" image
- how the US came to purchase Louisiana
- significance of the Corps of Discovery
- conflict leading to the Mexican-American War
- physical geography of the United States
- land acquisitions that made the United States
- Various Westward trails
- Oregon Trail and experience moving west

### WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes/homework
- pop quiz
- Weebly (notes and videos)
- chapter 9.1-2 and 13
- map packet
- Mexican-American War DBQ

# Study Guide

# Civil War

While this unit is called the Civil War unit, it really covers the long period of time leading up to the Civil War, where racial over the issue of slavery, and a state's rights to practice slavery, came to a fever pitch as well as the war itself. You did not take a test on this unit, but there were a series of pop quizzes. You also did your Civil War timeline and your oration project.

## VOCABULARY/EVENTS:

- abolition(ist)
- Antietam
- Amistad case
- Appomattox
- Bull Run (I and II)
- deep South
- Chancellorsville
- Compromise of 1850
- Fort Sumter
- Fugitive Slave Law
- Gettysburg Address
- Gettysburg (battle)
- Harper's Ferry raid
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- March to the Sea
- Missouri Compromise
- martial law
- martyr
- mudsill theory
- mutiny
- popular sovereignty
- secession
- slave codes
- total war
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- underground railroad
- Vicksburg

## PEOPLE:

- John Q. Adams
- Jefferson Davis
- Frederick Douglass
- William Lloyd Garrison
- Ulysses S. Grant
- Robert E. Lee
- Abraham Lincoln
- Dred Scott
- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- William T. Sherman
- Sojourner Truth
- Harriet Tubman
- Nat Turner
- Eli Whitney

## TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- effect of the cotton gin on slavery
- why some in the North were pro-slavery
- tactics abolitionists used to promote their cause
- importance of the decision in the Dred Scott case
- controversy over the Presidential election of 1860
- order of states to secede
- why the North was fighting at the beginning and the end of the war

## WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes and handouts
- pop quizzes
- textbook (ch 11.2-3, 14.2, 15)
- History Alive! ch 22.1 notes
- weebly notes
- Schlessinger video

# Study Guide

## RECONSTRUCTION UNIT

This unit covered the period immediately after the Civil War. Reconstruction happened mostly in the South, since that was where the Civil War was mostly fought and because their economy and social structure needed to be completely rebuilt now that they did not have enslaved people on which to rely.

### VOCABULARY:

- 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- Amnesty Act
- black codes
- carpetbagger
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Enforcement Acts
- freedmen
- Freedmen's Bureau
- grandfather clause
- Jim Crow
- literacy test
- poll tax
- Plessy v. Ferguson
- Reconstruction
- scalawag
- sharecropping
- Thomas Nast

### TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- How newly freedpeople expressed their freedom
- Universe of Obligation for individuals and nations
- controversy over the Freedmen's Bureau
- parts and significance of the Military Reconstruction Act
- Circumstances that lead to creation of white terrorist groups
- rise and fall of Black political power
- "separate but equal" and Jim Crow laws
- how voting rights were stripped from specific groups during Reconstruction
- political cartoon image analysis from Reconstruction

### WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes and hand outs
- pop quizzes
- History Alive! chapter 23
- weebly notes
- Ridiculous Reconstruction video
- Schlessenger video

# Study Guide

## Industrialization Unit

Industrialization is a concept more than a period in time. The North started industrializing in the 1700s, but the South did not start industrializing until much later. Part of Reconstruction was helping the South to industrialize so they could have a stronger economy. Remember that industrialization was going on during (and before) the Civil War, Reconstruction, and Immigration. Industrialization is still going on today!

### VOCABULARY:

- assembly line
- blacklist
- collective bargaining
- corporation
- cottage industry
- industrial espionage
- Industrial Revolution
- interchangeable parts
- mass production
- muckraker
- monopoly
- tenements
- trust
- philanthropy
- picket line
- picketer
- reformer
- robber baron
- rural
- scab
- strike
- strike breaker
- union
- urbanization

### PEOPLE:

- Jane Addams
- Alexander G. Bell
- Andrew Carnegie
- Thomas Edison
- Henry Ford
- Samuel Gompers
- Jay Gould
- Lewis Hine
- Mother Jones
- JP Morgan
- John Muir
- Jacob Riis
- John D. Rockefeller
- Upton Sinclair
- Samuel Slater
- Ida Tarbell
- Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Eli Whitney

### TOPICS OR IDEAS:

- why the North industrialized before the South
- positive and negative effects of industrialization and urbanization
- differences between urban and rural life
- problematic working conditions/child labor
- history of the Triangle shirtwaist factory
- how to analyze a photograph as a historical document
- interactions between big business and union organizing

### WHERE CAN I FIND THIS INFORMATION?

- class notes
- weebly notes
- pop quiz
- homework
- readings (ch 11.2 and 18.2, History Alive sections, urban vs rural life, Homestead Strike)
- Triangle Fire video

## STUDY SUCCESS

### 1. Make a finals game plan.

If you plan out your study sessions (for ALL your exams), you'll get a better handle on how much work you're facing. Use the calendar on your phone to set alerts and reminders for yourself so you stick to your plan.

### 2. Start early.

Start studying for finals a few weeks before the first exam, and figure out how much time to set aside each day for each subject. Be realistic about how long it will take to, say, memorize the dates for all the Civil War battles. You need to fit in brain breaks, too!

### 3. Study in this order: a) definitely b) probably c) might be on the final

Don't just start from the beginning of your notes and try to cram everything in: Think about what you know *for sure* will be on each test and review that material first. Then move on to studying what will *probably* be on the test, then what *might* be covered. That way, if you run out of time, you know you at least have the basics nailed.

### 4. Give yourself more time to study for your toughest classes.

If Science gave you trouble all semester, devote more time to that subject—even if it's your last final. Look over your previous tests for the year, if you scored poorly on one unit in History, chances are you didn't absorb it all the first time. Take extra time now to review what you missed. By starting with the toughest stuff first, you have time to ask your teacher questions or get help from your peers.

### 5. Form a study group.

There's nothing like peer pressure to keep you motivated to study. Make a plan with friends to review the class material, compare notes, or work through tricky concepts. You'll benefit from the good study habits and notes of the other members in your study group. If you're trying to solve a tough math problem, two heads are better than one.

### 6. Talk it out.

Not only is it more fun to study with your friends than studying by yourself, you'll also learn more. By talking through the facts and formulas with a study partner, you're thinking about the material more deeply, which means you'll remember it better later.

### 7. Get creative with study aids.

Now that you know what key concepts from each subject you need to prioritize, find the best way to review and internalize what you predict will be on the final exam. Make flash cards to help you memorize dates and equations. Or come up with a mnemonic device—a system of memorizing facts using a phrase or acronym you'll definitely remember. For example, using the name Roy G. Biv helps to remember the order of colors in a rainbow.

### 8. Study your notes.

Outline your class notes. Notes and flashcards are also great for last-minute review the morning of your exam.

### 9. Quiz yourself.

If you're studying at home, have a parent/guardian or sibling quiz you on the information you've already studied. Students tend to remember the information they've been quizzed on better than the information they simply review.

### 10. Make sleep a priority.

While it may be tempting to pull an all-nighter and cram everything in at the last minute, it's a bad idea. You just add stress, and you won't retain the information for very long by studying that way. You may even forget some of it by the time the test begins.

### 11. Take five.

Take breaks to improve your concentration when you return to studying: Veg out with an episode of your favorite TV show or play a couple rounds of Wii tennis.

### 12. Brain food is real.

Eat healthy and drink plenty of water to keep your brain firing on all cylinders.